

## REMARKS

Claims 1-9 and 11-14 are pending in the present application.

Claim 1 has been amended.

Claims 13 and 14 are newly added.

Reconsideration on the merits is respectfully requested.

The claims are believed to be allowable for the reasons set forth herein. Notice thereof is respectfully requested.

### Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiguchi (US 6,485,812) in view of JP 63101463.

Claim 1 has been amended to recite specific crosslinking agents. Sekuguchi teaches the necessity of tetraalkoxytitanium. In col. 2, lines 35-43, Sekiguchi teaches that other curing agents, also known as cross-linking agents, provide no adequate effect for improvement thereby teaching against amended claim 1.

JP63101463 does not provide any further guidance with regards to the necessity or preference for cross-linkers in an ink jet media.

The rejection of claims 1-3 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiguchi in view of JP 63101463 is rendered moot by amendment.

Claims 4-6 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiguchi in view of JP 63101463 and further in view of Cousin et al. (US 4,554,181).

Claims 4-6 and 9 depend from, and further limit claim 1.

Sekiguchi and JP63101463 have been discussed supra. In summary, Sekiguchi requires a tetraalkoxytitanium crosslinker and teaches against the inclusion of other cross-linkers. Sekiguchi and JP63101463 are admitted by the Office to lack teachings related to the nitrogen containing cationic polymers of claims 4-6 and 9.

Cousins et al. fails to provide any teachings which would suggest that the tetraalkoxytitanium crosslinker of Sekiguchi should not be employed. Therefore, one of skill in the art would still find it necessary to include the tetraalkoxytitanium

crosslinker based on the teachings of Sekiguchi. The claim limitations of claim 1, and claims 4-6, 9 based on dependence therefrom are still not taught nor would one of skill in the art be led to consider such a construction due to the expected failure in water resistance and scratch resistance as taught in Sekiguchi et al.

The rejection of claims 4-6 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiguchi in view of JP 63101463 and further in view of Cousin et al. is rendered moot by amendment.

Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiguchi in view of JP 63101463 further in view of Cousin et al. as applied above, and further in view of Rabasco.

Sekiguchi, JP 63101463 and Cousins have been discussed supra. As set forth by the Office the combination fails to recite the specific polymer of claim 7. Rabasco is cited for teaching the use of the specific polymer.

Rabasco fails to provide any guidance by which one of skill in the art would consider eliminating the tetraalkoxytitanium of

Sekiguchi and therefore fails to lead one of skill in the art towards the claimed invention.

The rejection of claim 7 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiguchi in view of JP 63101463 further in view of Cousin et al. and further in view of Rabasco is rendered moot by amendment.

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiguchi in view of JP 63101463 in view of Cousin et al., and further in view of Malhotra et al.

Sekiguchi, JP 63101463 and Cousins have been discussed supra. As set forth by the Office the combination fails to recite the specific polymer of claim 8. Molhotra et al. is cited for teaching the use of the specific polymer.

Molhotra et al. fails to provide any guidance by which one of skill in the art would consider eliminating the tetraalkoxytitanium of Sekiguchi and therefore fails to lead one of skill in the art towards the claimed invention.

The rejection of claim 8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiguchi in view of JP 63101463 further in

view of Cousin et al. and further in view of Molhotra et al. is rendered moot by amendment.

Claims 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiguchi in view of JP 63101463, further in view of Van den Zegel.

Sekiguchi and JP63101463 have been discussed supra. The Office admits that the combination of the primary references fails to recite slide-hopper coating and curtain coating. Van den Zegel is relied on for such teachings.

Van den Zegel fails to provide any guidance by which one of skill in the art would remove the tetraalkoxytitanium cross-linker of Sekiguchi in favor of those recited in claim 1 and claims 11-12 by dependence. The rejection is therefore improper.

The rejection of claims 11 and 12 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sekiguchi in view of JP 63101463, further in view of Van den Zegel is rendered moot by amendment.

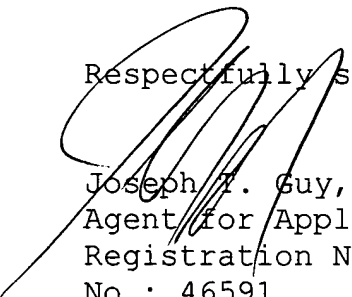
New Claims

Claims 13 and 14 are newly entered claims which are believed to be patentable over the art of record. Examination on the merits is respectfully requested.

**CONCLUSIONS**

Claims 1-9 and 11-14 are pending in the present application. All claims are in condition for allowance. Notice thereof is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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